VOL. XXXIV. NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

Poetry.

(From the New Orleans Times.) Address to the Katydid.

ONE WHO LAID OUT OVER NIGHT. See here up there in darkness hid-You little creatures, what's the use? What is the difference if she did ?

In angry tones you still dispute; Why don't you cease your argumenting, Or else the argument refute? Katy did, why, then, she did;

all night long, without relenting.

And if she didn't, why, then, 'tis so; bet my old tobacco quid here are not three of you that know

list to me, and cease to prate; intown the corn—were you not tight she first you started the debate, indicates knows which one is right?

Miscellaneous.

STEERS N Y. RAILROAD .- On the first August, instant, by the harmonious mous agreement of the first and Mortgage Trustees of the Northern ad Company, and the Ogdensburg and bampiain Railroad Company, - a new intion made up of a majority in Binds, for whose benefit the Second rigage Trustees have operated the propered, with all its appurtenances, was rred by the Second Mortgage Trustees last named Company.

ide from the retirement of the Trustees the active management of the property, banges have been made.

amphlet entitled "The Roll of Honor." ing the names of the soldiers who died i nce of the American Union and were ed in the national cemeteries in the Dist of Columbia from August 3, 1861, to 1865. The entire number is 20,727 15,000 were white, including nearly natives of this country, 213 from Eng. 660 from Iv-land, 535 from Germany 67 from Canada, and about 30 other ities in small proportions are repre-The unknown whites number about and unknown blacks 5700. The cemeas are kept in good condition, and the deceased, as far as known, are abed on the headboards of the graves.

be brend and butter question promises unless things are changed at the South, rshadow all the others. The fact is ning to dawn in some quarters at the A "blue-grass Kentuckian" is said remarked recently in his native et : "We've all got to come down to the no use talking, we ve all got to wait recives, and make the best of it. It great truth plainly stated. The mass of their whites, dropping their penchant obitical abstractions and their pleasant ation of being a superior race, have yet go to work, just like the masses of the And a happy day will that be when

in Hertford was keeping a modest me m State street, and in the old og and made a fair living. A day or two of teal estate purchased within a few y amounting in the aggregate to \$80,-We know from items of his previous er to a large amount. We believe that still keeps that onpretending shoe store. That is the whole secret. He has uade his advertisements so readable that n they were the most meritorions pt his name before the people, the

w a wealthy man. The New Haven Register says: ve a similar example in a different line of de in this city. A gentleman, who is l a young man, came with a few hundred .ht with him what was of more valueorough knowledge of his business and est houses in the city, owns largely in destate is sound, for we don't know how by thousands, and is still enlarging his s and carrying it on with an energy occess which cannot fail place him high scroll of the income tax list. True ertising expenses for the past year ome \$60,000, but no one can visit his ment without seeing that it"pays." Albany Argus

HITEE TOO RIPE .- As many of our readdoubtless aware, it is the custom for they have not the opportunity to te closely each article, they are somee symdled by a few bad ones being "ells us that on one occasion be laid of shoes, and distributed them The segroes. A few days afterwards, a lavorite servant, found that the that had fallen to his lot were wing out. So, going to his master, he

Mass, where you buy dese shoes?" bogut them in New Orleans, Bob," re ided our friend.

8 el., whar did de New Orleans people buy

They bought them from the people up nor y bought them from the Yankees."

[ell, whar do de Yankees get 'em !" per

ed the negro
"The Yanksen?-why, they pick them off H.w.w.well," responded the darkey, he aldup his shoes, "I reck'n de Yankees di fn't dese pair soen enough, massa; lerock' in he

A Honerale Tale."-The Ric hmond rs lately contained a horrible, story e in that city. At the time of the dis

dy had become a liquid mass. A searchthe trivestigation followed and the body was rible tale" in good faith.

PROFITABLE !- At a recent , ale of unclaim packages, by an Express Cempany. \$25

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDE ST. - The Nashville spatch learns that a go cernment team was over, while crossing the track of the depot. The mules got frightened and atoms. It is almost incredible, but nevera train of cars on the opposite track, ratches and a big source the animals were them at their word, so far as a fair regard pounds, and subsequently the cotton was thurt. We have often heard of men being jetted out of their boots," but this is the rat unsance we have ever known of mules a fair regard pounds, and subsequently the cotton was banded over to him by the Liverpool Dock in timesance we have ever known of mules a fair regard.

To public sajety hereafter may make necessarity much a fair regard. The argument was that as the United

The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT,

Editors and Proprietors BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING AUG. 18, 1865.

State Rights &c.

We think our correspondent "Justice," whose communication we give below, is in something of a sauddle in what he says about our positions and the old electioneering Virginia resolutions of 1798, State rights &c. To the essential point of house an we have given what seems to us a sufficient answer

[For the Free Press.]

Meure, Editors :

I am surgrised to learn from your paper of the 8th irst, that you are believers in the doctrine of "State Rights." That men who have always claimed to belong to the Democratic party, and have pretended to follow the creed of the "Virginia Resolutions of '98," should still cling to that fallacious and perputious doctrine. is not to be wondered at, but for men of your antecedents, habits of thought, and strength of to suffer under the law for their crimes, how mind, to do so, is really astonishing. I think a careful study of the article in question will conwisce you, that it contains greater fallacies than e one you intended to refute. You say, after quoting the argument of the

disbelievers in the doctrine of secession : "The fallacy involved in this argument is shown by applying it to an individual." Now the only fallacy involved that I can see, is in "applying it to an individual;" and I cannot see how any one but a believer in the legal tight of secession can so apply it. A State is a corporation, a soulless thing , has no morel responsibility and cannot commit a crime, and an individual is the conceite of these. To avoid the fallacy and be consistent, you should say that if the individual brother, or his neighbor, hang them, confiscate | Canada. In response the General said : "It their property, and deprive them of their political rights. But let us look at this doctrine of "State suicide" in another light. The people of our country possess and inherent and natural right with all the power to govern themselves. They have delegated some of these powers to the State, or in other words formed State governments, others of these powers they (the people) have delegated to the General Government. The old confederation was a union of States, but on the whorton of the constitution, there was formed a union of people, which is as distinct from a union of States, as either is from a morearchy. By keeping out of sight as much as peasible and smoothing over the change made in the General Government in 1780, the authors of the rebellion have been able to perpetrate their awful crime. The name of the Union. "United States," has helped keep up the delusion, as though our government was a union of to put down the legitimate fruit of this here say,

adopt it as our creed and guide for political commit a crime, or do an illegal act. They are supreme not sovereign, in what powers brace been as States are null and void. The peop's; of these farmers' produce should cost so much, and States can commit crimes, but they do it as individuals, as persons, and as such "Doey should expensive. All forget that prices were rising be punished. If our worthy Gerverner and members of the legislature, should go to counterfeiting, you and I should demu r decidedly to be put into the State prison for I be offence, or to be deprived or voting, because of their crime. Just so in regard to this rebel lion : if persons have committed treason, hang them, or pardon them but do it to the individe rals that committed the treason, not those that r re mnocent, but unors. You may say that a fl are guilty alike, but we have no reason to asso ame that It must be proved on the trial of the guilty ones. We are apt to forget that a degiance and protection go together. When the General Government is unable to prote at loyal citizens in the Southern States, we must not ask for very positive outward acts of Acyalty, and if we do not wish to make the opponents of secession, in those States, our bitters at enemies, we must not pardon the traitors, and deprive all alike of their | eum and Shoddy will pay extravagant prices political rights. Above all let us cling to the constitution, tl mt glorious instrument, made by the people (no st by the States) that has carried lasts. us so far thre sugh this great struggle for human rights If a need amending, the people have at the South to purchase clothing the power s and ability to do so, but do not let user slaves by the wholesale; and as, of strain or f secture it, but hand it down to our strain or f racture it, but hand it down to our posterity unimpaired, as the sheet anchor of Freedom and humanity.

Our sorrespondent "Justice" misapprehends the illustration to which he refers We e fid not imply that the relations of an ind ridual to the State in which he dwe'lls ar , in all respects the same as those of a S ate of the union to the United States. We rever thought of implying that if a State, like Vermont, or Sonth Carolina, were, by means of its government-such as it is-to declare itself independent of the United States, in no respects to be held amenable to the U. S. Government, and were, by men acting under its authority, to seize upon the national mints, forts, arsenals, machine shops, ships, navy yards &c., and fire upon all who might try to hold them for the nation-were to lengue itself with other States and make war upon it for years, it-the State so doing-could be brought before a court, tried on an indi tment for treason or robbery, and hung or sent to States prison if found guilty by a jury. A State of th Union; to a certain extent is a government existing under the authority of the National papers at the north are copying the government, in a certain way a constituent of it and when acting in its normal relations, possesses certain powers, privileges, immunities and duties for itself and its citizens, which, so long as its normal relations are maintained, do not pertain to the National

But whatever else is implied in the reservation to the States or people of what was not granted to the National government ander the constitution, the right to break out or their pormal relations, to dissever themselves from the Nation and to use their

respondent denies this, and holds

the ground that, no matter what a State, in its organic capacity and exercising all its power and authority to accomplish its purpose, may do to subvert the Nation, the na-

tional Authority wan do nothing to p r e its efforts to renew its destructive attempts whenever it may feel strong enough to repeat them, except to punish a few individuals who may be caught and tried for their unlawful acts then we say he, to all practical

creature of the national Authority-superior

in vitality not only to the Nation, but to eve-

ry other kind of government on the earth. As to the innocent being made to suffer with the guilty, (which accident "Justice" deprecates), if the national Government were to insist upon such organic changes in the rebel States as would insure a wholesome maintenance hereafter of their normal relations to the national Government and to the other States, we only need to say that such accidents are unavoidable in great human affairs, such as we are considering. A city cannot be fired upon in time of war without innocent persons being made to suffer. Even where individuals are made

innocent persons nearly connected with them

is the inevitable consequence?

GENERAL GRANT'S SCHECHES .- All efforts to get a speech out of Gen. U. S. Grant on his travels have proved abortive. The general with a few who come in his way, has no objection to smoking his eight of others; but as for speech making be utterly eschews it. The loagest speech which we have seen reported from him is the one which he made on his way from Portland to Quelsec, in reply to the address of the Mayor "secedes," as you call it, we must punish his of Sherbrooke C. E., who welcomed him to gives me pleasure to meet you; towards Canada and all the British Provinces, I cherish only the kindest feelings." S much it was proper for him to say; and if he could have been induced to speak a balf hour at every place where he stopped between Conada line on the cost and the Ningara suspension bridge, all would have amounted to no more than did the twenty words above spoken : and the effect would not leave been half as good. Gent Grant is per day. They employ four hands to make the a wise man as well as a great commander.

High Prices.-When the war ended s

suddenly last spring, the general expectation was that a coresponding sudden decline in prices then up to a very high pointwould tollow. Proceeded full some-what. Gold went down from 250 to 150, and prices of his own; the dry-goods men can't see why for four years, and that a decline to old rates could not reasonably be expected in six for years, and perhaps never. The demand from the southern States, so devastated and ruined by the war, it is said, will be sufficient to sustain bigh prices for a good while; while the heavy taxation necessary to pay for this expensive war will tend to keep prices from ever reaching their former level. Whether the reasoning is accurate or not, the fact is obvious to every one, that prices are high yet. One course of action will tend to reduce them: the economy which has been preached and in many things practised for three years past, if still kept up, will tend, in no small degree to lower the cost of the necessarie of life. As for luxuries, so long as Petrol extravagant prices will surely be charged

THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE ELECTIONS -The elections in Kentucky and Tennesse are not yet fully reported. In Kentucky every county in the First and Seventh Congressional Districts has elected a pro-slavery member of Legislature, and so, probably, have three-fourths of the counties in the Third and Fourth Districts. A majority of the members from the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Districts, are probably for emancipation, and so doubtless, are all from the Eighth District. The most favorable estimate is forty-five for emancipation, and fiftyeight against it; and it is possible that the pro-slavery party have sixty of the one hundred members of the Legislature. The emancipationists have, however, certainly nal, dragging after it a mowing machine, elected four, and probably five, of the Con- very much like those used for farm purposes, gressmen, viz., Yeaman, Rosseau, Smith, Randall, and McKee. The pro-slavery party have elected Trimble, Grider, Harding, and

and they will pay as long as their money

certain election of three Congressmen in sympathy with Governor Brownlow, and of three opposed to him. One more was chosen by a unanimous vote, and is a perfectly sound Unros man, though supposed to be adverse

Europe we learn that a decision of the most remarkable character had been given in the London Vice Chancellor's Court. The United States seed for possession of a quantity of cotton which Prioleau, a notorious rebel agent and blockade runner, claimed to teen hundred and four. The aggregate caphave a prior liep upon, inasmuch as he had lost twenty thousand pounds by the rebel government. Vice Chancellor Wood ruled that the United States must take the cotton. but, in doing so, were bound to respect the agreement entered into with regard to this was not so reserved. If they assume to aforesaid cotton by the rebel government, to make themselves distinct governments, and whom it originally belonged. Priolean was complain if the National government takes ing security to the extent of twenty thousand them at their word, so far as a fair regard pounds, and subsequently the cotton was

The argument was that as the United

have a decision soon from some English Dogberry that the United States must redeem the confederate money!

It is said the Government does not essent to the doctrine of the vice Chancellor of Eng. land as pronounced in the case of the United States aballust Prioleau. The United States intents and purposes, makes the State-the are not likely to concede very soon that the rebels are now or ever were a defacto govern ment, nor very likely to consent to' derive a title to their own property through that im-aginative concern, and being a sovereign aginstive concern, and being a sovereign State dealing with other States according to the customary methods, they are not especially likely to submit without process of attachment to decrees which may be registered against them by a Court of Chancery sitting

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE -We learn that the Trostees of the Agricultural College, meorporated at the last session of the Legislature, held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, at Montpelier, but without making any location for the institution, adjourned till the latter part of the present month,the sum necessary for a location not having often is it the case that great suffering to been subscribed

The 10th section of the Act providing for the Institution is as follows:

"Sec. 10. This act shall be in operation until said corporation shall have procured valid and solvent subscriptions, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the en-dowment and other uses of said College, and the will bow to the multitude, will shake bands said corporation shall cease to exist on the 15th day of November, 1865, unless the foregoing subscription shall have been obtained."

> THE WESTPORD CHEESE FACTORY .- We are indebted to a friend for the following account of the Cheese Factory at Westford:

I have frequently observed in your paper and elsewhere, brief notices of various Cheese Factories in different parts of the State, and in New York; but nothing is said of the only one situated in this County-that of Westford.

I am sure, after having visited the same, that this over-sight cannot be due to the fact that this factory is a small affair, for indeed it is really a "big thing," as any one will testify who will take the pains to look it over.

The names of the Associate Directors are Wm D. Rice, Alney Stone, T. F. Dunlap, Joseph B. Chase and M. P. Rice. They work the milk of 425 cows, and turn off about 800 lbs. of cheese two during the night. By employing two sets following men. of hands and working night and day, they are mabled to avoid all danger of loss in consequence of the souring of the milk. The manufacturing of the oberse is under the superintendence of Mr. George Beach, who is evidently the "right man in the right place," for every thing about the

factory is kept in good trim. your readers, unwards of 500 choses in the dry- | Thos. J. Curtis

a further decline in gold, and appreciation of are nearly 125 hogs and pigs, which are fed upon

anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, an oration by Rev. E. H. Chapm-formerly a resident of Bennington-a grand military Hooker, Seymour, Stannard and Foster were ment of Vermont Militia and fire companies, appeared in the procession. The Vermont Historical Society, under whose auspices the celebration has been got up, held a necting at 5 P. M., when L. L. Dutcher of Albans read his cesay in "June Trainings. Other interesting papers were also read, and a meeting was to be held also Thursday morning, at which G. G. Benedict Esq., would read his article on the Battle of

Patrox Court .- Refore Recorder Read Friday morning, Wm. Roach was brought up for intoxication, and fined \$5 and costs.

Geo, S. Thomas was also fined \$5 and costs for the same offence, and also \$5 and costs for assault. A charge was also preferred against Thomas by a man named Baker, of having stolen \$70, but all that was proved was that the money was lost in the scuffle, nothing specially implicating Thomas being elicited. All the above have been members of the Cavalry regiment.

Mowing the Canal. - The canal from the Enfield Falls on the Connecticut river to Windsor Locks, has to be mowed twice a of the canal, much impedes the flow of water. A small steamer passes through the ca-

The Philadelphia Press of Monday says : "A dangerous counterfeit of the one-dollar Treasury Notes issued by the general Government has made its appearance. Excepting a few minor discrepancies the spurious note is an exact fac simile of the bill. The general appearance of the bill is also very good. The green ink is of a somewhat lighter shade than that used on the genuine, and some parts of the note look scratched and blurred. The figures 'I' on the scroll-work on the lower right corner of the note are printed in green; in the genuine they are white. The face of Chase in the counterfeit is hadly executed, but otherwise the work is well

ment officers discredit the report of this

banks authorized up to August 8th, is fitital is over three hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars. The New England States have four hundred and sixty-one, as follows : Maine fifty-four, New Hampshire thirty-six, Vermont thirty-one, Massachusetts two hundred and six. Rhode Island fifty-one, Connecticut

lately, the foreman of car repairs of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railro found one hundred and twenty letters circulars, which had tallen down behind the mail boxes of the car. These letters had were six years old.

| States had dispossessed and succeeded the | Gen. Howard on Freeden.-At a meetdefacts government of the confederate States, ing of the American Institute of Instruction it was entitled to its property, but must also at New Haven, on Wednesday, during a carry out its agreements. We shall probably discussion upon the duties of friends of education towards the freedmen, an interesting letter from Gen. Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, was read, of which the following is an extract :

BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, AUG 18, 1865.

couragement that are, or may come, within my power as commissioner of Freedmen or Refugees. I will have the general superintendence of the work in the States where I have assistant commissioners, and have already provided, where possible, that the teachers shall have quarters and fuel, and they are permitted to have the army ration by purchase, which lessens the cost of board one-half. When the blacks have received money or wages enough they will feed as many teachers as the benevolent agencies may send their. So they promise. Then send the teachers and organize as many schools as possible. The difficulties will be from the opposition of blind prejudice or real ignoran Some men will shut their plantations, as far as they can, against loyal teachers, and we must meet them in the spirit of missionaries. My agents are instructed to give ull protection to the schools. They will always have the power to call for military aid; but I am much induced to exercise every other method before calling for military force. We must do what we can to overcome prejudice and opposition by carrying We must do what we can to with us the spirit of Christ into every nook and corner of the South. Rejoice over every foot of ground gained and never be discouraged at con-tumely or failure. The whites need much real effort in their behalf. I scarcely ever found a He isn't fit for freedom, sir. President Johnson effort in their behalf. I scarcely ever found a white child that could read in passing through Georgia and South Carolina. The union of the ifferent benevolent agencies is really a move in the right direction. It will harmonize and encourage the efforts of those whose hearts are longing for a successful fulfillment of the promise of this wonderful revolution. Work and schools go hand in hand when free labor is well regulated and properly settled, as will soon be the case. With a large influx of loyal immigra-tion, and a purchase or rental of land by freemen, more or less extended, schools and churches will spring into existence and thrive. More than 200,000 people, old and young, in the in-surrectionary States, have learned to read in the last three years. The soldiers of regiments and the schools established all over those States, aftest the energy put forth with the government the loyal Christians and the negroes on the one side, working night and day. What will be the efforts of a few blind guides on the other but to femo. strate with increasing emphasis the wickedness and folly of shutting out the light of ruth. It is for the interest of the South to coperate with us; and God grant her sons and aughters the wisdom to do so before He afflicts

DRAFT FOR THE MILITIA. -Adj. Geo. Washburn having notified the Common Council that a draft was necessary to fill up the infantry companies of the State militia. heese, two of whom work during the day and from this city; the Council bave drafted the

> For Co. G .- Capt. Geo. F. Edmunds, William Scott, (hostler) Patrick H. Lyon, Charles Enos, Peter Butler, Morton Porter. Patrick Lacey, Thomas Russel

[For Co. I .- Capt. Charles O. French. Lyman Austin. A. Page. Hiram S. Lane, Bernard Murray, John W. Anderson O. V. Hill, T. D. Rhodes.

Im J. M. Knox was appointed examining

They have already sold upwards of a ton of the New THE SOUTHERNERS WOULD TREAT THE work sometime; we understand the matter, and cheeve at \$15 per cwt., and cleven hope at \$11 Nescops.—A correspondent of the New we will see about that as soon as the control of

people on the negro question is surprising as well as lamentable. They assume that they know all about the negro and a Northern man knows ; othing, and from their standpoint a negro will work except as he is driven to it by the beaten into civility. This the general current thing wholly foreign to the southerner's ideas Southern sentiments as I have found it in reent intercourse with them, in the interior, blem he feels himself at present called upon to here Northern ideas have not been forced upon solve is, how to impose as many duties upon, them by the experience and observation of the last two years, as Northern armies have protected the Freedmen. Nothing but actual experwrought against such strong currents of preju-

dice will be slow and difficult. ion with them in Central Mississippi, that "the lankees have drawn the elephant, let them take obliged to, and so the General Government must support them, and that their indolence will make this task intolerable, as the cost will be

of it. It avails nothing that we tell wages, and that to us he is commonly respectful.

They "know the negro." "Haven't we always lived with him, and worked him?" To this I have always answered: "There is one thing about a negro that we know, and you don't. We know how to make him work for teages. We know another thing. You can't drive the nehave their work unless you pay for it. You may make the best of that." This had a good influence in a two-fold respect. It made them both mad and silent. As to the first it worked as a counter-irritant, and then it reheved us of some offensive and foolish talk, and often, after while, they would come back to ask how they ust manage in the new state of things to car-

ry on their plantations. EXPERIMENTS IN MIRING PREEDMEN There is much yet to be learned on this sub-

ject by the real friends of the negro. The great practical question remains, "How shall the stimuestion is important both to the Government

There is one party in this region who is interested in three different plantations, each of which is worked on a radically different plan from the others. On one the land is seized by Government for the benefit of the Freedmen, and the capitalist furnishes stock, tools and rations, and divides the net profit with the laborer. In the second, the hands are hired and rations furnished, half the pay being stopped till the end of the year, as is usual. In the third, the hands are hired and paid \$1 a day every Saturday

pays for half of it. In the second case the sup-In the first case they are most wasteful, part-

To sum up the differences, they use in the

and too much care and supervision of their per-sonal affairs and interest have the opposite ten-dency. It is found also, by the same experi-ments, that their industry is effected by the same causes, in the same way. These are facts,

prevailing sentiment at the South, as the above A rebel officer, now released and on his way home, said to the writer :

"I am a planter." "or rather I was a planter before the war. My plantation is in Georgia, south of Savannah, not far from Darien. I have south of Savannah, not far from Darken four thousand acres of land and about ninety four thousand acres of land and about ninety negroes. I was well off, I assure you. But what am I now? My slaves are all gone; I am sure they are. Whether my house is still standing I do not know, but I am sure everything about my plantation is gone to wreck and

Well, what are you going to do when you I am particularly rejoiced at the proposed dis-substant of the subject relating to the education of American freedmen. My purpose is to aid the work of education by every means of en-when they hear that I have come home, will come have to me. They were always faithful to

man in the moon. May be some of my negroes, when they hear that I have come home, will when they hear that I have come home, will come back to me. They were always faithful to me. I treated them well; lost but one, in four years by death, of convention from years by death, of congestive fever."
"Well, then, if some of them come back to you, you will make contracts with them, give

them fair wages, and go to work again, will you He looked surprised. "How so, make con-

tracts with them "Well," said I, "you know slavery is abolished, and if you want the negroes to work for you at all, you will have to make agreements with them as with free laborers." "Yes," said he, "I have heard of this. I know that's the intention. But, nov, really, do you think this is a settled thing? Now, niggers

free nigger is never good for any thing. I know the thing won't work. No southern man expects it will. No use trying."

He grew quite animated. I endeavored to convince him in as forcible language as I could com-mand that the emancipation of the slave was in-

won't work when they are not obliged

mand that the emancipation of the southern peo-deed a settled thing, and that the southern peo-ple would be obliged to try.

He still remained incredulous. "Yes, yes,"

The still remained incredulous that I is a southern man, and he knows the sigger too, sir. He knows him as well as I do, sir. He knows that the niggers must be made to work omehow. You can't make a contract with any of them. They do not know what a contract is

They won't keep a contract."

I remarked that the system which he deemed imposeible was carried out at a great many places, and that where the military power of the government saw to it that the contracts were fairly made the system worked well.

"Yes," said he, "as long as the federal troops are there the thing may work. But the troops will soon be withdrawn, won't they? And the people of the southern states will manage their own affairs again, won't they?"
"May be, by and by," said I, meeting his anxious eye with a smile.

Well, isn't that the policy of the administration? You see, then, the thing won't work.

I tried once more to convince him that be would have to make up his mind to treat the negro as a free laborer, and suggested that if he from thought he could not, he ought to sell part of the Sphynz say's he cannot see how he could have only as much as he could have passed the free without seeing them. his land and keep only as much as he could cultivate himself. The idea struck him as abso-

'Sell my land!" said he. "What shall I do if I sell my plantation? I have not learned any thing with which I could make a living." You might cultivate a small farm yourself, and make a living in that way." "Why, I can't work. I know how to manage

a plantation with slaves on it. But I can't work; I never did a day's work in my life, sir. Then sell the whole of your land and invest the money in some other profitable business. What is land worth down your way?"

"Why, I don't know. Land won't sell where I am at home. I haven't got the remotest idea what land may be worth there. There never was an acre of land sold in that neighborh that I can remember." He meditated awhile is "No," said he, at last, " I can't sell my plantation. We must make the nigger work

have now heard a good many

sphatic in their protestations that they accept things as they are, without any mental reserva-tion—restoration of the Union, abandonment of e right of secession, abolition of slavery and all-but whenever you question them about particulars as to their future course, you will always find this to be the burden of the song. "The nigger is free, to be sure, but he will not work the political power in the States is restored to us." I believe every intelligent southern man must have come to the conclusion that slavery is gone and cannot be restored, but he deplor to restore the old form of slavery dangerous, duction of a bong fide system of free labor is

The First Defect in the Cable, and How

it was Repaired. [Correspondence of the London Times]

VALENTIA, July 27. When about eighty miles off land, with dead calm weather, the ship going six knots and the cable, we are fold, running out as softly as a "silk rope," the usual test signals were being from the shore, gave most serious Indications of faulty insulation. The utmost alarm wa The utmost alarm was felt on ments were carefully re-examined, and the most certain and ominous proof, the return currents from Valentia showed an equal loss. Notice was derson, and the speed of the Great Eastern, which was then in 300 fathems, was reduced to almost a standstill. It must be remembered that all these signals were sent and received through length of 2,300 nautical miles, o

about 2,700 statute miles of wire.

Valentia was instantly communicated with, and the whole electrical staff, under Mr. De Sauty, set to work to ascertain by resistan tests, whether the fault was in the ship or in the eighty miles that had been paid out. Trials of so delicate a nature and of such vital importance to delicate a nature and of such vital importance to the success of the undertaking were. o the calculations based upon their data ma on board, but in the eighty miles of submerged wire. When this decision had been arrived at, the cable was at once cut on board the Great Eastern, and the length under water tested by Mr. Saunders. With wonderful skill, his tests at once "localized" the spot where the fault existed—eleven miles from the stern of the ship, tually was.

Instantly preparations were made for getting the Great Eastern round, and employing the winding-in apparatus fixed forward specially to be used in case of such mishaps. It was hoped, of course, that its use would never be required, and very many believed that, whether required or not, it would never accomplish what it was intended to achieve. The result proved the fallacy of both hopes and fears. The severed portion of the cable was passed into this machine, and, the Great Eastern steaming back over the rope's course, the work of reeling in at once began. The cable came up with singular ease. The strain on the dynamometer of the machine never exceeded eighteen hundred, which was nothing to a catle guarantied not to break under seven tons, and equal, from its specific gravity, to support eleven miles of its weight in water, or through a deeper see than soundings have ever yet found in the world. As we have said, within a quarter of a mile of the spot undicated of course, that its use would never be requi within a quarter of a mile of the spot indicated by Mr. Saunders, the fault was found, and noth-ing can more strongly indicate the endless par-ils with which successful submarine telegraphy is beset than the trivial and almos: unavoidable

As the lengths of wire or one numbers of hundred and fifty miles were manufactus Mesers. Glass & Elliott's they were taken in barges and coiled away in the tanks on the Great Eastern. Roch as it arrived m he Great Easters. Each as it arrived was, of course, spliced up to that which presented is, and this was often done in the tanks themselves. The operation of splicing not only mean joining the out-side wires, the junction of the later being made at different lengths—the bits of wire out out between lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out out to be the lengths—the bits of war out to be the length

I of these atoms of wire, about two inches long, and as thick as a stout darning-needle, fell on the coil dunoticed, as indeed, who would notice it, or for a moment think of the consequences which its disregarded presence in such a spot might surely occasion? The weight of the laymight surely occasion? The weight of the lay ers of cable above this fragment—as insignificant as a shaving in a carpenter's shop-pressed it firmly into the tarred hemp which forms the outside covering of the cable. To this it adhered. While in the tank it did no harm, but when this portion came to be paid out, the same access to of the eight leading wheels which give access to ertion came to be paid out, the small diameter the paying-out machine, and the weight of the focker pulleys over those which keep the rope in its place, bent the stout iron wire so sharply that it passed between the hemp, pierced the gutta percha through at least two or three of its four percha through at least two or this state it was folds, and there remained. In this state it was found, and instantly recognized as a piece of

wire from a splice joint. HOW IT WAS REPAIRED. A short length of cable was at once cut out, new splice made, vigilantly tested, and gradually sunk. When on the bottom it was again retested for some hours, and the signals were shown to be

absolutely perfect. HOW THE GREAT EASTERN BEHAVED DURING THE

During all this time the Great Eastern mained quietly hove to. The sea was calm, and even the throbbing swell of the Atlantic had died away into the mere undulation of a wave. The motion in her, therefore, was barely perceptible to the feeling and could certainly not be detected by the sight ected by the sight, save by watching the little are of a circle which her topmasts now and then described. The whole accident caused a delay of nearly twenty-four hours, during which the drift of the vessel was almost nothing.

THE ATLANTIC CARLE.-The following dispatches from Newfoundland have been recelved, but they give little information, except that one of the cable fleet, the Sphynx, has got sately across the Atlantic without seeing any thing of her consorts:

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday Aug. 6,) (via North Sydney, Cape Breton.))
The British gunboat Sphynx, arrived here today, (Sunday) at 5 P. M., under canvass, having been short of coal since Friday night. The Sphynx was left behind by the Great Eastern and the gunboat Terrible, on Thursday evening, July 27th, during a strong westerly breeze and headsea, and not being able to keep up with the ers. Since that time, although she steered the proper course, the Sphynr has seen nothing of the Great Eastern or the Terrible.

She reports the weather favorable for laying

The weather has been all that could be desired, but it has been thick to the seaward.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. B., Aug. 11. The steam yacht Clara Clarita has arrived, having left Port au Basque last evening. No tidings had reached that point of the Great

Eastern up to that time. Engineer Everett, whose experience in laying the first Atlantic Cable, entitles his opinion to great respect, believes the laying of the second cable is now a failure. Mr. Mackey, the Telegraphic Superintendent at Cape Race, is still

The expedition of the Clara Clarita is a fail-ure. The armor of the St. Lawrence cable was entirely destroyed in many places.

New England Agricultural Society.

The second annual exhibition of the New at Concord, N. H., September 5th-9th, The following are the Vermont officers and

Trustees—George Campbell, West Westmins-ter; Eben Bridge, Pomfret; A. M. Clark, St. Albans; Henry Clark, Poultney; Thomas San-ders, Brookfield.

State Marshal-A. S. Cook, Brandon

Short Horn Stock-Geo. W. Bluck, Bellows Falls: Wm. B. Sandford, Orwell. Beron Stock - John M. Dyer, Salisbury; L. C. Udall, Quechee. Ayrature Stock-Daniel Kimball, Rutland Thomas Sanders, Brookfield.

Hereford Stock-David Goodall, Brattlebor Henry B. Kent, Dorset. Henry B. Kent, Dorset.

Other recognized Breeds-N. W. Gilson
Pomfret, Isaac C. Wheaton, Pittsford. ry, Chairman; FranklingGodrich, Poultney, Working Ozen-D, H. Davis, Windsor; D. R. Potter, St. Albans; Chas. Bulkley, Brook Seld; S. E. Wheat, Putney.

Steers-M C. Roundy, Springfield. Fat Cattle-L S. Benedict, Castleton. Calres-D. R. Potter, St. Albans; A. M Winslow, Putney.

Horses-Through Bred-C. Hamilton, White River Junction. Stallions-E. Foster Cook, Rutland; L. T. Tucker, Royalton; N. C. Hyde, Poultney; Eras-tus Hubbard, Mansfield; I. H. Peters, Bradford G. Root, Bennington.

Mares - William Harmon, Shelburne, Geldinge and Fillies-Edgar H. Hill, Brid ort: A. S. Cook, Brandon.
Mares and Geldings-Victor Wright Mid-

dlebery.

Matched Horses—Pitt W. Hyde, Hydeville.

Draft Horses—A. G. Dewey, Hartford.

Pontes—T. W. Park, Bennington; Henry eyes, Newbury Saidle Horses-William Carter, Que Sheep-Long Wooled-J. T. Wheat, Put-

Middle Wooled-Renben Daniels, Woodstock. Merinoes-Henry Boynton, Woodstock , Roll leason, Benson.
Fat Sheep-John W. Crampton, Rutland.

Norther J. W. Holden, Westminster,
Poultry—E. M. Bissell, Shoreham.
Agricultural Productions—Edwin Hamcond, Middlebury, Chairman; Nathan Cushing oodstock.
Flour, Grain &c .- Eben Bridge, Pomfret.

Vegetables-Henry Haywood, Clarendon. Fruits and Flowers-James M. Ketchur adbury.

Butter - Franklin Billings, Rutland Cheese-George Campbell, Westminster. Super and Honey-E. A. Smith, Danby

Agricultural Implements - A. D. Smith, Da Household Manufactures-B. H. Burt, Leather-Charles C. Frost, Brattleboro' Miscellaneous-Albert D. Hager, Proctor

Essays-Henry Clark, Pouliney. The Fair will be held at Concord, N. H. n the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of September,

delivered by His Excellency Fred, Smyth, Governor of New Hampshire. The Vermont Central, Rutland and Bur

ington, and Passumpsic Railroads, and their connecting roads, will carry articles and animals for Exhibition, Free; and Passengers for fare one way. The opinion of Attorney General Speed

given in writing previous to the trial, in response to President Johnson's inquiry whether the conspirators in the plot which resulted in the assessination of President Lincoln should be tried by a civil or military court, has been printed. He maintained that during a time of war a military tribune exists under and according to the constitution; that it is the duty of the military not only to fight the public enemies of the country in open battle, but to pursue, capture, try and execute secret enemies, and that the assassination of the President being an act of secret war against the republic in the remon of its Chief Magistrate, those accused of the crime are clearly amenable to mili-

Gen. Hooker, commanding the Department different districts to the officers under h semand Major Gen. Sickles takes command of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, headquarters at Boston.

Among the applications for pardon Thursday, was Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for Vice President with Douglas in 1860. His

application was seconded by Mrs. Douglas. Admiral David D. Porter, has been appointed Chief of Bureau of Commerce and Navigation, ad interim, vice Captain Percival Drayton, deceased.

The New York Herald contradicts the statement that Admiral Porter and Gen. Butler are reconciled, and says they met|but

once and then cut each other direct. It is stated in Dr. Brockett's Lafe of President Lincoln, as a well-established fact, that during the Presidential canvass of 1844, at a convention at Vandalia, Ohio, a banner was carried by an old man with the inscrip-

tion,"Abraham Lincoln-President in 1860." The last prisoner of war in the Old Capitol prison at Washington, was released on Wednesday. There are a number there yet confined for crime.

Rev. Dr. Hicks, Post Chaplain at Baxter General Hospital at this place, has been mustered out of service.

THE RECOVERY OF COL. DAHLGREN'S BODY. -The Richmond Republic gives an account of the means by which the burial place of Col. Dablgren was discovered and the body obtained. It appears that the body was barred secretly, and the horrible stories of its motilation were invented by the rebels themselves, to appal our soldiers. The grave was discovered through a negro, who saw the body buried. The story of the recovery

"A number of Union men of the city, believanxious to secure and preserve it for the family
of the decased. Prominent among them was
Mr. F. W. E. Lohman, a grocer, doing business
near the New Market. Mr. Lohman at once being it possible that it might be recovered, were gan his inquiries and investigations—which in the then state of popular feeling it was necessary to conduct with great caution-determined at whatever cost and risk, to secertain its fate at whatever cost and read and untiring in-fiver nearly a month's patient and untiring in-quiry, he, with the assistance of Mr. Martin Meredith Lipscomb, whose business it was to at-tend the interment of all the Union prisoners who died at the post, made the acquaintance of

the negro grave-digger, the sole spectator of the burnel of Cab. Dahlgren.

They found him at Oakwood, pursuing his regular business. When first approached on the subject, the negro was very much alarmed, and protested he would have nothing to do with the matter. But after repeated assurance by Mr. Lipscomb, whom he knew well, that he might rely upon Lohman, and that no harm should be-fall him, he consented, on Mr. Lohman's giving him a hundred dollar note, to point out the This he did by walking near and castng a stone upon it, while Lohman and Lipscomb stood at a distance. He was afraid to em-ploy any other method lest he might excite suson of the superintendent of the cemetery or some of the attendants. The grave lay among thousands of those of confederate soldiers.

Subsequently, after a great deal of persuasion and the promise of a liberal reward, the negro the night of the 6th of April, at ten o'clock the time the negroes began their work, they approached the cart, bearing between them the coffin, which, being badly made, fell to pieces as they rested it on the ground. It was then dis-covered that the body had not decomposed in any perceptible degree. Mr. Lohman satisfied him-self of the identity of the corpse, by passing his hand over it. The little finger, torn off to secure the jewel it hore, and the leg lost in battle, were missing. He paid the negro with whom he had contracted, \$1500, and, placing the body in the cart, the party started on their return.— The rest of this story may be told in a few words. Orricks, some months after the second burial of Col. Dahlgren, succeeded in getting through the confederate lines, and seeking an interview with Commodore Dahlgren, informed him what had the evacuation of Richmond, when an order it was again disinterred by the Lohmans, and sent to Washington."

Suicips.-A banker in Cincinnati, on Thursday of last week, witnessed three attempts at suicide, one of which was success-

ful. In his account of it, he says "The first was that of a mother who was trying to drown herself and babe; he caused her to be caught and taken home. The second was a benutiful young woman, who tried to jump off the ferry-boat, but Mr. Caldwell, the banker, suspecting her intension, placed his foot on her dress, and when she made the effort to spring, caught, and, with the aid of another gentleman, dragged her out. She was conveyed to the sta-tion house. Manifesting an indication to relent her desperate act, she was released; but ins way to the Vine street ferry boat, and sprang into the river and was drowned. The third was middle-aged man, who jumped into the river. He was observed to sin three, four times, when a youth about twelve years of age, swam out, and catching him by the hair of the head, brought him to the shore."

THE COLLISION ON LAKE HURON.-The following additional details are given of the sinking of the steamer Pewabic, in Thunder

Bay, Lake Huron, on Wednesday night : The collision occurred between steambosts Pe-

The collision occurred between steamboats Pe-wabic and Meteor, at half-past 8 o'clock Wednes-day night, sex miles from shore.

The Pewabic was struck on the port bow, just aft the pilot house, and sunk in less than four minutes. The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as

to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic.

At the time the accident occurred it was scarce ly dark, and the boats saw each other six miles ly dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals, and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction, and struck the Pewabic.

A number of passengers on board the Pewabic were killed by the crushing of timbers; a few jumped on board the Meteor, for the Pewabic sunk. Life-boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor, and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck.

net carried down with the wreck. one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers were on board of the Pewabio at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were caved. Loss of life cannot be secertained as yet,

but will be near 100.

The Meteor remained near the scene of disas ter until morning, in hope of picking up any persons that might still be floating on pieces of wreck, but none were found. The Meteor was but slightly damaged and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF Maine met at Portland on Thursday and renominated Gov. Cony.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted

congratulating the country on the success of the national arms and the extirpation of slavery expressing confidence in President Johnson, seserting the right of the colored people to the exercise of the elective framchise, maintaining that the southern people should be kept under provisional govern-ments until it has been provide alle to trust be admitted to representati until they have prohibited also State constitions and removed ties, and urging the speedy trial and punish